

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2013**

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-22563

SG BLOCKS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-4463937

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

400 Madison Avenue, Suite 16C New York, NY

(Address of principal executive offices)

10017

(Zip Code)

(646) 747-2423

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of August 10, 2013, there were 42,198,093 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding.

SG BLOCKS, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

**SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	<i>June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)</i>	<i>December 31, 2012</i>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 545,288	\$ 868,067
Short-term investment	39,329	39,249
Accounts receivable, net	892,556	284,395
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	135,278	36,476
Inventory	256,769	48,011
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,493	1,405
Total current assets	1,872,713	1,277,603
Equipment, net	6,968	6,064
Debt issuance costs, net	89,660	103,632
Totals	\$ 1,969,341	\$ 1,387,299
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 718,688	\$ 343,080
Accrued interest, related party	24,504	20,439
Accrued interest	70,704	-
Related party accounts payable and accrued expenses	171,469	102,856
Related party notes payable	73,500	73,500
Convertible debentures, net	565,812	-
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	62,646	69,789
Deferred revenue	466,967	201,117
Conversion option liabilities	26,699	69,502
Warrant liabilities	281,528	337,055
Total current liabilities	2,462,517	1,217,338
Convertible debentures, net	1,001,355	685,692
Total liabilities	3,463,872	1,903,030
Commitments		
Stockholders' deficiency:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; 0 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 42,198,093 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012	421,981	421,981
Additional paid-in capital	6,311,801	6,099,635
Accumulated deficiency	(8,224,012)	(7,036,776)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,301)	(571)
Total stockholders' deficiency	(1,494,531)	(515,731)
Totals	\$ 1,969,341	\$ 1,387,299

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	<i>For the Three Months Ended</i>		<i>For the Six Months Ended</i>	
	<i>June 30,</i>		<i>June 30,</i>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	<i>(Unaudited)</i>	<i>(Unaudited)</i>	<i>(Unaudited)</i>	<i>(Unaudited)</i>
Revenue:				
SG Block sales	\$ 535,130	\$ 482,893	\$ 955,824	\$ 904,843
Engineering services	20,095	523,959	20,095	594,754
Project management	<u>1,066,395</u>	<u>76,203</u>	<u>1,601,869</u>	<u>107,473</u>
	<u>1,621,620</u>	<u>1,083,055</u>	<u>2,577,788</u>	<u>1,607,070</u>
Cost of revenue:				
SG Block sales	423,514	349,974	745,868	686,769
Engineering services	15,275	430,522	15,275	503,650
Project management	<u>1,228,579</u>	<u>77,476</u>	<u>1,807,139</u>	<u>97,459</u>
	<u>1,667,368</u>	<u>857,972</u>	<u>2,568,282</u>	<u>1,287,878</u>
Gross profit	(45,748)	225,083	9,506	319,192
Operating expenses:				
Payroll and related expenses	332,558	387,417	677,093	714,890
General and administrative expenses	211,795	288,243	377,261	520,109
Marketing and business development expense	40,167	33,100	55,430	53,059
Pre-project expenses	<u>27,079</u>	<u>12,431</u>	<u>34,294</u>	<u>22,393</u>
Total	<u>611,599</u>	<u>721,191</u>	<u>1,144,078</u>	<u>1,310,451</u>
Operating loss	(657,347)	(496,108)	(1,134,572)	(991,259)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(171,331)	(2,043)	(321,101)	(4,087)
Interest income	46	41	80	68
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	48,862	22,618	268,357	33,064
Cancellation of trade liabilities and unpaid interest	<u>-</u>	<u>8,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,447</u>
Total	<u>(122,423)</u>	<u>28,910</u>	<u>(52,664)</u>	<u>60,492</u>
Net loss	\$ (779,770)	\$ (467,198)	\$ (1,187,236)	\$ (930,767)
Comprehensive loss				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	<u>(4,766)</u>	<u>(607)</u>	<u>(3,730)</u>	<u>(634)</u>
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (784,536)</u>	<u>\$ (467,805)</u>	<u>\$ (1,190,966)</u>	<u>\$ (931,401)</u>
Net loss per share - basic and diluted:				
Basic and diluted	<u>\$ (.02)</u>	<u>\$ (.01)</u>	<u>\$ (.03)</u>	<u>\$ (.02)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	<u>42,198,093</u>	<u>41,570,600</u>	<u>42,198,093</u>	<u>40,709,019</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)

	<u>\$0.01 Par Value Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficiency</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				
Balance - December 31, 2012	42,198,093	\$ 421,981	\$ 6,099,635	\$ (7,036,776)	\$ (571)	\$ (515,731)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	209,308	-	-	209,308
Fair value of warrants issued (see Note 9)	-	-	2,858	-	-	2,858
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(3,730)	(3,730)
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,187,236)	-	(1,187,236)
Balance – June 30, 2013	<u>42,198,093</u>	<u>\$ 421,981</u>	<u>\$ 6,311,801</u>	<u>\$ (8,224,012)</u>	<u>\$ (4,301)</u>	<u>\$ (1,494,531)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Six Months Ended June 30,

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	<i>(Unaudited)</i>	<i>(Unaudited)</i>
Cash flows from operating expenses:	\$ (1,187,236)	\$ (930,767)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	1,182	1,261
Amortization of debt issuance costs	44,830	-
Amortization of discount on convertible debentures	201,502	-
Interest income on short-term investment	(80)	(68)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	(268,357)	(33,064)
Stock-based compensation	209,308	249,385
Bad debts expense	-	53,111
Cancellation of trade liabilities and unpaid interest	-	(31,447)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(608,161)	(203,637)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(98,802)	57,665
Inventory	(208,758)	-
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,088)	(1,405)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	375,608	47,952
Accrued interest, related party	4,065	4,087
Accrued interest	70,704	-
Related party accounts payable and accrued expenses	68,613	(16,335)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(7,143)	1,714
Deferred revenue	265,850	-
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,138,963)</u>	<u>(801,548)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of equipment	(2,086)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,086)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Expenditures on debt issuance costs	(28,000)	-
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants in private offering	-	642,183
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debentures and warrants	850,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>822,000</u>	<u>642,183</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3,730)	(634)
Net decrease in cash	(322,779)	(159,999)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	868,067	561,759
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	<u>\$ 545,288</u>	<u>\$ 401,760</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities:		
In connection with the 2012 private offering, \$80,000 was paid for a prior liability which was included in accounts payable and accrued expenses.		
Issuance of common stock for settlement of debt	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 67,782</u>
Forgiveness of related party accrued compensation	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 73,888</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

1. Description of Business

SG Blocks, Inc. (the "Company") was previously known as CDSI Holdings, Inc. (a Delaware corporation incorporated on December 29, 1993). On November 4, 2011, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary was merged with and into SG Building Blocks, Inc. ("SG Building", formerly SG Blocks Inc.) (the "Merger"), with SG Building surviving the Merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Merger was a reverse merger that was accounted for as a recapitalization of SG Building as SG Building was the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, the historical financial statements presented are the financial statements of SG Building.

During 2012, the Company formed SG Blocks Sistema De Constucao Brasileiro LTDA. ("SG Brazil"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. As of June 30, 2013, SG Brazil is inactive.

The Company is a provider of code engineered cargo shipping containers modified for use in "green" construction. The Company also provides engineering and project management services related to the use of modified containers in construction.

2. Liquidity and Financial Condition

Through June 30, 2013, the Company has incurred an accumulated deficiency since inception of \$8,224,012. At June 30, 2013, the Company had a cash balance of \$545,288. At August 14, 2013, the Company had a cash balance of approximately \$548,000.

Since the Company's inception, it has generated revenues from SG Block sales, engineering services, and project management.

The Company expects that through the next 10 to 16 months, the capital requirements to fund the Company's growth will consume substantially all of the cash flows that it expects to generate from its operations, as well as from the proceeds of intended issuances of debt and equity securities. The Company further believes that during this period, while the Company is focusing on the growth and expansion of its business, the gross profit that it expects to generate from operations will not generate sufficient funds to cover anticipated operating costs. Accordingly, the Company requires external funding to sustain operations and to follow through on the execution of its business plan. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's plans will materialize and/or that the Company will be successful in funding estimated cash shortfalls through additional debt or equity capital and through the cash generated by the Company's operations. Given these conditions, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon it being able to secure an adequate amount of debt or equity capital to enable it to meet its cash requirements. In addition, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses and complications frequently encountered by entrants into established markets, the competitive environment in which the Company operates and the current capital raising environment.

Since inception, the Company's operations have primarily been funded through proceeds from equity and debt financings and sales activity. Although management believes that the Company has access to capital resources, there are currently no commitments in place for new financing at this time, and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain funds on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company raised \$850,000 in net new funds through the issuance of convertible debentures. (See Note 7). The proceeds from these issuances were used to fund the Company's operations and working capital needs.

The Company intends to raise additional funds for the remainder of 2013 through a private placement of its common stock as well as additional issuances of convertible debentures. The additional capital would be used to fund the Company's operations, including the costs that it expects to incur as a public company. The current level of cash and operating margins is not enough to cover the existing fixed and variable obligations of the Company, so increased revenue performance and the addition of capital through issuances of securities are critical to the Company's success. Should the Company not be able to raise additional capital through a private placement or some other financing source, the Company would take one or more of the following actions to conserve cash: reduction in employee headcount, reduction in base salaries to senior executives and employees, and other cost reduction measures. Assuming that the Company is successful in its growth plans and development efforts, the Company believes that it will be able to raise additional funds through sales of its stock. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise such additional funds on acceptable terms, if at all.

These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should it be unable to continue as a going concern.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interim financial information – The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial statements have been included. Results for the six months ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013.

The condensed consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes for the year ended December 31, 2012 included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2013.

Reclassification – Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Basis of consolidation – The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, SG Building and SG Brazil. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Accounting estimates – The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas which require the Company to make estimates include revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, warrant liabilities and allowance for doubtful accounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Operating cycle – The length of the Company’s contracts varies, but is typically between six to twelve months. Assets and liabilities relating to long-term contracts are included in current assets and current liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets as they will be liquidated in the normal course of contract completion, which at times could exceed one year.

Revenue recognition – The Company accounts for its long-term contracts associated with the design, engineering, manufacture and project management of building projects and related services, using the percentage-of-completion accounting method. Under this method, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the long-term contract. The Company uses the cost to cost basis because management considers it to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Contract costs include all direct material and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. General and administrative costs, marketing and business development expenses and pre-project expenses are charged to expense as incurred. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions, and final contract settlements may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. An amount equal to contract costs attributable to claims is included in revenue when realization is probable and the amount can be reliably estimated.

The asset, "Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billing on uncompleted contracts," represents revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed. The liability, "Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts," represents billing in excess of revenue recognized.

The Company offers a one-year warranty on completed contracts. The Company has not incurred any claim obligations to date and does not anticipate that any claims are likely to occur for warranties that are currently outstanding. Accordingly, no warranty reserve is considered necessary for any of the periods presented.

The Company also supplies repurposed containers to its customers. In these cases, the Company serves as a supplier to its customers for standard and made to order products that it sells at fixed prices. Revenue from these contracts is generally recognized when the products have been delivered to the customer, accepted by the customer and collection is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized upon completion of the following: an order for product is received from a customer; written approval for the payment schedule is received from the customer and the corresponding required deposit or payments are received; a common carrier signs documentation accepting responsibility for the unit as agent for the customer; and the unit is delivered to the customer's shipping point.

Amounts billed to customers in a sales transaction for shipping and handling are classified as revenue. Products sold are generally paid for based on schedules provided for in each individual customer contract including upfront deposits and progress payments as products are being manufactured.

Funds received in advance of meeting the criteria for revenue recognition are deferred and are recorded as revenue when they are earned.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents – The Company considers cash and cash equivalents to include all short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have original maturities of three months or less upon acquisition.

Accounts receivable – Accounts receivable are receivables generated from sales to customers and progress billings on performance type contracts. Amounts included in accounts receivable are deemed to be collectible within the Company's operating cycle. Management provides an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the Company's historical losses, specific customer circumstances, and general economic conditions. Periodically, management reviews accounts receivable and adjusts the allowance based on current circumstances and charges off uncollectible receivables when all attempts to collect have been exhausted and the prospects for recovery are remote.

The Company has a factoring agreement which provides for the Company to receive an advance of 75% of any accounts receivable that it factors. On August 13, 2012, the factoring agreement was increased for up to \$1,000,000 for credit worthy retail clients. The factoring agreement also provides for discount fees ranging from 2.5% to 7.5% of the face value of any accounts receivable factored. The factoring agreement is with recourse except in an instance which the customer is insolvent. The agreement originally expired January 2013 and was automatically extended for a one year period. The agreement will continue to automatically extend for successive periods of one year unless either party formally cancels. For the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, there has been no activity with regard to this agreement. Under the convertible debentures agreement as described in Note 7, the Company is precluded from any borrowing under this factoring agreement.

Inventory – Raw construction materials (primarily shipping containers) are valued at the lower of costs (first-in, first-out method) or market. Finished goods and work-in-process inventories are valued at the lower of costs or market, using the specific identification method. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, work-in-process inventory amounted to \$256,769 and \$48,011, respectively.

Debt issuance costs – All debt issuance are stated at cost, net of amortization. Amortization is computed over the estimated useful life of the related assets on a straight-line method. As of June 30, 2013, all debt issuance costs are amortized over 18 months.

Convertible instruments – The Company bifurcates conversion options from their host instruments and accounts for them as free standing derivative financial instruments according to certain criteria. The criteria include circumstances in which (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, (b) the hybrid instrument that embodies both the embedded derivative instrument and the host contract is not re-measured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative instrument would be considered a derivative instrument.

The Company has determined that the embedded conversion options should be bifurcated from their host instruments and a portion of the proceeds received upon the issuance of the hybrid contract have been allocated to the fair value of the derivative. The derivative is subsequently marked to market at each reporting date based on current fair value, with the changes in fair value reported in results of operations.

Common stock purchase warrants and other derivative financial instruments – The Company classifies as equity any contracts that (i) require physical settlement or net-share settlement or (ii) provides a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in the Company's own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement) providing that such contracts are indexed to the Company's own stock. The Company classifies as assets or liabilities any contracts that (i) require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net cash settle the contract if any event occurs and if that event is outside the Company's control) or (ii) gives the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement of settlement shares (physical settlement or net-cash settlement). The Company assesses classification of common stock purchase warrants and other free standing derivatives at each reporting date to determine whether a change in classification between assets and liabilities or equity is required.

The Company's free standing derivatives consist of warrants to purchase common stock that were issued to a placement agent involved with the private offering memorandum as well as issuances of convertible debentures as described in Note 9. The Company evaluated the common stock purchase warrants to assess their proper classification in the consolidated balance sheet and determined that the common stock purchase warrants feature a characteristic permitting cash settlement at the option of the holder. Accordingly, these instruments have been classified as warrant liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Fair value measurements – Financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are carried at cost, which the Company believes approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company measures the fair value of financial assets and liabilities based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Company maximized the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company uses three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable.
- Level 3 Inputs that are unobservable (for example, cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions).

Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	June 30, 2013	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Warrant Liabilities	\$ 281,528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 281,528
Conversion Option Liabilities	\$ 26,699	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,699

	December 31, 2012	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Warrant Liabilities	\$ 337,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 337,055
Conversion Option Liabilities	\$ 69,502	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,502

Warrant and conversion option liabilities are measured at fair value using the lattice pricing model and are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. For fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, who reports to the Chief Executive Officer, determines its valuation policies and procedures. The development and determination of the unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements and fair value calculations are the responsibility of the Company's Chief Financial Officer and are approved by the Chief Executive Officer.

The following table sets forth a summary of the changes in the fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	For the six months ended June 30, 2013	For the six months ended June 30, 2012
Beginning balance	\$ 406,557	\$ 198,471
Aggregate fair value of conversion option liabilities and warrants issued	170,027	19,130
Change in fair value of conversion option liabilities and warrants	(268,357)	(33,064)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 308,227</u>	<u>\$ 184,537</u>

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

The significant assumptions and valuation methods that the Company used to determine fair value and the change in fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments are discussed in Notes 7 and 9.

The Company presented warrant and conversion option liabilities at fair value on its condensed consolidated balance sheets, with the corresponding changes in fair value recorded in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations for the applicable reporting periods. As disclosed in Notes 7 and 9, the Company computed the fair value of the warrant and conversion option liability at the date of issuance and the reporting dates of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 using the lattice pricing method.

The calculation of the lattice pricing model involves the use of the fair value of the Company's common stock, estimated term, volatility, risk-free interest rates, the size of the time step and dividend yield (if applicable). The Company developed the assumptions that were used as follows: The fair value of the Company's common stock was obtained from publically quoted prices as well as valuation models developed by the Company. The results of the valuation were assessed for reasonableness by comparing such amount to sales of other equity and equity linked securities to unrelated parties for cash and intervening events affected in the price of the Company's stock. The term represents the remaining contractual term of the derivative; the volatility rate was developed based on analysis of the Company's historical stock price volatility and the historical volatility rates of several other similarly situated companies (using a number of observations that was at least equal to or exceeded the number of observations in the life of the derivative financial instrument at issue); the risk free interest rates were obtained from publicly available US Treasury yield curve rates; the dividend yield is zero because the Company has not paid dividends and does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. The size of the time step is used to determine the up ratio and down ratio probabilities applied in the lattice model and are proportional to the remaining term of the derivative instrument.

Share-based payments – The Company records the expense of share-based payment awards at fair value on the date of grant and recognizes compensation expense over the service period for awards expected to vest. The fair value of restricted stock is determined based on the number of shares granted and the fair value of our common stock on date of grant. The recognized expense is net of expected forfeitures.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Foreign currency translation – The Company’s international subsidiary considers its local currency to be its functional currency. Assets and liabilities of the Company’s subsidiary operating in a foreign country are translated into U.S. dollars using both the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date or historical date, as applicable. Results of operations are translated using the average exchange rates prevailing throughout the period. The effects of exchange rate fluctuations on translating foreign currency assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars are included in stockholders’ deficiency as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, while gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translations are included in operations.

Income taxes – The Company accounts for income taxes utilizing the asset and liability approach. Under this approach, deferred taxes represent the future tax consequences expected to occur when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or paid. The provision for income taxes generally represents income taxes paid or payable for the current year plus the change in deferred taxes during the year. Deferred taxes result from the differences between the financial and tax bases of the Company’s assets and liabilities and are adjusted for changes in tax rates and tax laws when changes are enacted.

The calculation of tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company’s estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. If payment of these amounts ultimately proves to be unnecessary, the reversal of the liabilities would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when the liabilities are no longer determined to be necessary. If the estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, a further charge to expense would result.

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement basis and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company estimates the degree to which tax assets and credit carryforwards will result in a benefit based on expected profitability by tax jurisdiction. A valuation allowance for such tax assets and loss carryforwards is provided when it is determined to be more likely than not that the benefit of such deferred tax asset will not be realized in future periods. If it becomes more likely than not that a tax asset will be used, the related valuation allowance on such assets would be reduced.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Concentrations of credit risk – Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash with high credit quality institutions. At times, such amounts may be in excess of the FDIC insurance limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such account and believes that it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on the account.

With respect to receivables, concentrations of credit risk are limited to a few customers in the construction industry. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and, generally, requires no collateral from its customers other than normal lien rights. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, 74% and 59%, respectively, of the Company's accounts receivable were due from three customers, respectively.

Revenue relating to three and two customers, respectively, represented approximately 92% and 69% of the Company's total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Revenue relating to four and two customers, respectively, represented approximately 88% and 74% of the Company's total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. During the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012, 39% and 30%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue was recognized by SG Brazil.

Costs of revenue relating to one vendor, who is a related party and disclosed in Note 12, represented approximately 32% and 32% of the Company's total cost of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Cost of revenue relating to two unrelated vendor represented approximately 52% of the Company's total cost of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013. Costs of revenue relating to one vendor, who is a related party and disclosed in Note 12, represented approximately 34% and 44% of the Company's total cost of revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Cost of revenue relating to two unrelated vendor represented approximately 41% of the Company's total cost of revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The Company believes it would be able to use other vendors at reasonable comparable terms if needed.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

4. Accounts Receivable

At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company's accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Billed:		
SG Block sales	\$ 304,181	\$ 207,390
Engineering services	150,877	216,535
Project management	611,928	34,900
Total gross receivables	1,066,986	458,825
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(174,430)	(174,430)
Total net receivables	<u>\$ 892,556</u>	<u>\$ 284,395</u>

5. Costs and Estimated Earnings on Uncompleted Contracts

Costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts consist of the following at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$ 1,236,157	\$ 177,529
Provision for loss on uncompleted contracts	(38,604)	(6,680)
Estimated earnings	(58,232)	19,516
	1,139,321	190,365
Less: billings to date	(1,066,689)	(223,678)
	<u>\$ 72,632</u>	<u>\$ (33,313)</u>

The above amounts are included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets under the following captions at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	\$ 135,278	\$ 36,476
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(62,646)	(69,789)
	<u>\$ 72,632</u>	<u>\$ (33,313)</u>

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

5. Costs and Estimated Earnings on Uncompleted Contracts (continued)

Although management believes it has established adequate procedures for estimating costs to complete on open contracts, it is at least reasonably possible that additional significant costs could occur on contracts prior to completion. The Company periodically evaluates and revises its estimates and makes adjustments when they are considered necessary.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company has accrued anticipated losses on uncompleted contracts in the amount of \$38,604 and \$6,680, respectively. This amount is included in cost of revenue on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss and is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

6. Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs consisted of the following at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	2013	2012
Financial advisor fee	\$ 108,000	\$ 80,000
Legal fees	15,466	15,466
Fair value of warrants issued (as disclosed in Note 10)	11,024	8,166
	<u>134,490</u>	<u>103,632</u>
Less: accumulated amortization	44,830	-
	<u>\$ 89,660</u>	<u>\$ 103,632</u>

Amortization expense of debt issuance costs for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013 amounted to \$22,415 and \$44,830, respectively, and is included in interest expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

7. Convertible Debentures

On December 27, 2012, the Company entered a Securities Purchase Agreement (“Securities Purchase Agreement”) with Hillair Capital Investments L.P. (“Hillair”), whereby the Company issued and sold to Hillair: (i) \$1,120,000 in 8% Original Discount Senior Secured Convertible Debentures due July 1, 2014, for \$1,000,000 (“Debenture”), and (ii) a Common Stock purchase warrant to purchase up to 2,604,651 shares of the Company’s Common Stock with a fair value of \$199,806 at issuance, which has been recorded as a discount to the debenture. (As disclosed in Note 9) The Company recorded a discount of \$120,000, which will be amortized over the term of the debenture, using the effective interest method. At any time after December 28, 2012, until the Debenture is no longer outstanding, the Debenture shall be convertible, in whole or in part, into shares of Common Stock at the option of Hillair, subject to certain conversion limitations set forth in the Debenture. The initial conversion price for the Debenture is \$0.43 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events, as set forth in the Debenture. The Company shall pay interest on the aggregate unconverted and then outstanding principal amount of the Debenture at 8% per annum, payable quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, beginning on July 1, 2013. Interest is payable in cash or at the Company’s option in shares of Common Stock, provided certain conditions are met, based on a share value equal to the lesser of (a) \$0.43 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events, and (b) 90% of the average of the volume weighted average price for 20 consecutive trading days prior to the applicable interest payment date, provided that the price shall be equal to at least a \$0.01 discount to the volume weighted average price for the trading day that is immediately prior to the applicable interest payment date. Merriman Capital, Inc. (“Merriman”) acted as financial advisor to the Company in connection with the transaction and received a fee consisting of \$80,000 and warrants to purchase up to 104,186 shares of the Company’s Common Stock. (As disclosed in Note 9) In connection with the issuance of the Debenture, the Company also paid Hillair \$45,000 for due diligence which has been recorded as a discount to the debenture, and will be amortized over the term of the debenture, using the effective interest method. In addition, the Company incurred \$15,466 in legal fees which are included in debt issuance costs in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

On January 8, 2013 and January 9, 2013, the Company issued and sold to Next View Capital LP (“Next View”) and another investor (“Another Investor”) an aggregate of (i) \$392,000 in 8% Original Discount Senior Secured Convertible Debentures due July 1, 2014, for \$350,000 (“January 2013 Debentures”), and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase up to 911,628 shares of the Company’s Common Stock with a fair value of \$69,933 at issuance, which has been recorded as a discount to the January 2013 Debentures. (As disclosed in Note 9). The Company recorded a discount of \$42,000, which will be amortized over the term of the debenture, using the effective interest method. Except for the date of issuance, these debentures and warrants have the same terms and conditions as the debenture and warrant issued to Hillair as described above. Merriman acted as financial advisor to the Company in connection with this transaction and received a fee consisting of \$28,000 and warrants to purchase up to 36,466 shares of the Company’s Common Stock. (As disclosed in Note 9)

On each of April 1, 2014 and July 1, 2014, the Company is obligated to redeem a total amount equal to \$756,000 in connection with the Hillair, Next View and Another Investor debentures. In lieu of a cash redemption and subject to the Company meeting certain equity conditions described in the Debenture, the Company may elect to pay the Periodic Redemption Amount in shares based on a conversion price equal to the lesser of (a) \$0.43 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events, and (b) 90% of the average of the volume weighted average price for the 20 consecutive trading days prior to the applicable redemption date,

provided that the conversion price shall be equal to at least a \$0.01 discount to the volume weighted average price for the 20 consecutive days that is immediately prior to the applicable redemption date.

In April 2013, the Company issued and sold to Frank Casano (“Casano”) and Scott Masterson (“Masterson”) an aggregate of (i) \$560,000 in 8% Original Discount Senior Secured Convertible Debentures due October 15, 2014, for \$500,000 (“April 2013 Debentures”), and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase up to 1,302,326 shares of the Company’s Common Stock with a fair value of \$60,801 at issuance, which has been recorded as a discount to the April 2013 Debentures. (As disclosed in Note 9).The Company recorded a discount of \$60,000, which will be amortized over the term of the debenture, using the effective interest method. Except for the date of issuance, these debentures and warrants have the same terms and conditions as the debenture and warrant issued to Hillair as described above.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

7. Convertible Debentures (continued)

On each of July 15, 2014 and October 15, 2014, the Company is obligated to redeem a total amount equal to \$280,000 in connection with the Casano and Masterson debentures. In lieu of a cash redemption and subject to the Company meeting certain equity conditions described in the Debenture, the Company may elect to pay the Periodic Redemption Amount in shares based on a conversion price equal to the lesser of (a) \$0.43 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events, and (b) 90% of the average of the volume weighted average price for the 20 consecutive trading days prior to the applicable redemption date, provided that the conversion price shall be equal to at least a \$0.01 discount to the volume weighted average price for the 20 consecutive days that is immediately prior to the applicable redemption date.

A summary of the Company's convertible debentures as of June 30, 2013 is as follows:

Hillair Debentures, net of \$289,538 discount	\$ 830,462
January 2013 Debentures, net of \$90,837 discount	301,163
April 2013 Debentures, net of \$124,458 discount	<u>435,542</u>
Total debt	1,567,167
Less current portion	<u>565,812</u>
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 1,001,355</u>

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013, interest expense on the convertible debentures amounted to \$40,464 and \$70,704, respectively, and is included on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013, total amortization relating to the discount amounted to \$106,408 and \$201,502, respectively, and is included in interest expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The Company bifurcated the conversion option from its debt host. The fair value of the conversion option liabilities were determined to be \$108,795 at the date of issuance, utilizing the lattice method. Consequently, the Company recorded a discount of \$108,795 on the debentures, which will be amortized over the term of the debenture, using the effective interest method. The fair value of the conversion option liabilities as of June 30, 2013 was \$26,699. The significant assumptions which the Company used to measure the fair value at the date of issuance and June 30, 2013 of the conversion option liability are as follows:

	Date of Issuance	June 30, 2013
Stock price	\$ 0.24-0.30 1.25 to 1.5	\$ 0.23 1 to 1.25
Term	years	years
Volatility	50%	50%
Risk-free interest rate	0.14-0.21%	0.15%
Exercise price	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.43
Delta	0.02-0.03	0.02
Up Ratio	1.072- 1.079	1.056- 1.073
Down Ratio	0.921- 0.928	0.927- 0.944
Up transition probability	0.500	0.500

In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company is required to maintain compliance with a variety of contractual provisions which include certain affirmative and negative covenants. The requirements principally consist of a requirement to maintain timely filings with the SEC, reserve sufficient authorized shares to issue upon the exercise of the underlying conversion option, and permit the note holders to participate in future financing transactions. The Company is also restricted, among other things, from incurring new indebtedness, permitting additional liens, making material changes to its charter documents, repay or repurchase more than a de minimis number of shares of its common stock or common stock equivalents, repay or repurchase any indebtedness, pay cash dividends, enter into transactions with affiliates or use the proceeds of the convertible notes to provide funding to its Brazilian subsidiary. The underlying securities purchase and debenture agreements also provide for the Company to pay liquidated damages in the event of its failure to (i) deliver shares upon the conversion of the notes, in which case the liquidated damages would amount to a cash payment of \$10 per trading day (increasing to \$15 per trading day on the fifth trading day) for each \$1,000 of principal amount being converted until such certificates are delivered (ii) maintain timely required filings with the SEC, in which case the liquidated damages would amount to a cash payment of two percent (2.0%) of the aggregate subscription amount of such purchasers securities on the day of the failure to maintain timely filings with the SEC and on every thirtieth (30th) day thereafter until the required documents are filed with the SEC or is no longer required for the purchaser to transfer the underlying shares pursuant to Rule 144 and (iii) to compensate the Holder for a Buy-in of securities previously sold by the Holder, as defined in the agreements, on a failure to timely

deliver certificates upon conversion by the Holder. If the holder is subject to a Buy-in, then Company shall (A) pay in cash to the Holder (in addition to any other remedies available to or elected by the Holder) the amount, if any, by which (x) the Holder's total purchase price (including any brokerage commissions) for the Common Stock so purchased exceeds (y) the product of (1) the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock that the Holder was entitled to receive from the conversion at issue multiplied by (2) the actual sale price at which the sell order giving rise to such purchase obligation was executed (including any brokerage commissions) and (B) at the option of the Holder, either reissue (if surrendered) this Debenture in a principal amount equal to the principal amount of the attempted conversion (in which case such conversion shall be deemed rescinded) or deliver to the Holder the number of shares of Common Stock that would have been issued if the Company had timely complied with its delivery requirements.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

8. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common and potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive common shares consist of the common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants. Potentially dilutive common shares are excluded from the calculation if their effect is antidilutive. At June 30, 2013, there were options and warrants to purchase 9,890,001 and 6,119,864 shares of common stock, respectively, outstanding which could potentially dilute future net income (loss) per share. At June 30, 2013 the Company also had outstanding convertible debt which is initially convertible into 4,818,605 shares of Common Stock, which could potentially increase under certain circumstances related to the market price of the Company's Common Stock at the time of conversion. At June 30, 2012, there were options and warrants to purchase 8,032,500 and 1,160,607 shares of common stock, respectively, outstanding which could potentially dilute future net income (loss) per share.

Basic and diluted net loss per share was calculated as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net loss	\$ (779,770)	\$ (467,198)	\$ (1,187,236)	\$ (930,767)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	42,198,093	41,579,600	42,198,093	40,709,019
Dilutive effect of stock options and warrants	-	-	-	-
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	42,198,093	41,579,600	42,198,093	40,709,019
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.02)

9. Warrants

In conjunction with a private placement in October 2010 (the "2010 Private Placement"), the Company issued warrants to Ladenburg, the placement agent for the 2010 Private Placement. The warrants entitle Ladenburg to purchase up to a total of 1,044,584 shares of common stock for \$0.25 per share. The warrants expire October 28, 2015. The warrants are exercisable, at the option of the holder, at any time prior to their expiration. The fair value of warrants issued to placement agents was calculated utilizing the lattice method. The warrants issued to Ladenburg contain provisions that make them redeemable for cash by the holder of the warrant under certain circumstances that are not within the control of the Company. Accordingly, the fair market value of the warrants as of the date of issuance has been classified as liabilities. The fair value of the 2010 Private Placement warrants as of June 30, 2013 was \$57,838.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

9. Warrants (continued)

In conjunction with a private placement in 2012 (the "2012 Private Placement"), the Company issued warrants to Ladenburg in March 2012. The warrants entitle Ladenburg to purchase up to a total of 86,323 shares of common stock for \$0.35 per share and expire March 27, 2017. The Company also issued warrants to Ladenburg in May 2012 in connection with the additional 702,872 shares of common stock issued in the 2012 Private Placement. These warrants entitle Ladenburg to purchase 29,700 shares of common stock at \$0.35 per share and expire May 22, 2017. The warrants are exercisable, at the option of the holder, at any time prior to their expiration. The fair value of warrants issued to placement agents was calculated utilizing the lattice method. The warrants issued to Ladenburg contain provisions that make them redeemable for cash by the holder of the warrant under certain circumstances that are not within the control of the Company. Accordingly, the fair market value of the warrants as of the date of issuance has been classified as liabilities. The fair value of the 2012 Private Placement warrants at June 30, 2013 was \$5,565.

As part of the issuance of convertible debentures to Hillair as disclosed in Note 7, the Company issued warrants to Hillair. The warrants entitle Hillair to purchase up to 2,604,651 shares of Common Stock for \$0.4488 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events. The warrants may be exercised at any time on or after June 27, 2013 and expire on June 27, 2018. The fair value of warrants issued to Hillair was calculated utilizing the lattice method. The warrants issued to Hillair contain provisions that make them redeemable for cash by the holder of the warrant under certain circumstances that are not within the control of the Company. Accordingly, the fair market value of the warrants as of the date of issuance has been classified as liabilities and has been included as a debt discount of the convertible debentures described in Note 7. The fair value of the Hillair warrants as of June 30, 2013 was \$118,667.

In connection, with the issuance of convertible debentures to Hillair, the Company issued warrants to Merriman. The warrants entitle Merriman to purchase up to 52,093 shares of Common Stock for \$0.4488 per share and 52,093 shares of Common Stock at \$0.43 per share. The fair market value of the warrants as of the date of issuance has been classified as equity and is recorded in deferred loan costs on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of the Merriman warrants as of the date of issuance was \$8,166.

As part of the issuance of convertible debentures to Next View and Another Investor as disclosed in Note 7, the Company issued warrants to Next View and Another Investor. The warrants entitle Next View and Another Investor to purchase up to 651,163 and 260,465, respectively, shares of Common Stock for \$0.4488 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events. The warrants issued to Next View and Another Investor contain substantially all of the same terms as the warrants issued to Hillair. The fair market value of the warrants as of the date of issuance has been classified as liabilities and has been included as a debt discount of the convertible debentures described in Note 7. The fair value of the Next View and Another Investor warrants as of June 30, 2013 was \$41,534.

In connection, with the issuance of convertible debentures to Next View and Another Investor, the Company issued warrants to Merriman. The warrants entitle Merriman to purchase up to 18,233 shares of Common Stock for \$0.4488 per share and 18,233 shares of Common Stock at \$0.43 per share. The fair market value of the warrants as of the date of issuance has been classified as equity and is recorded in deferred loan costs on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of the Merriman warrants as of the date of issuance was \$2,858.

As part of the issuance of convertible debentures to Casano and Masterson as disclosed in Note 7, the Company issued warrants to Casano and Masterson. The warrants entitle Casano and Masterson to purchase up to 1,041,861 and 260,465, respectively, shares of Common Stock for \$0.4488 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events. The warrants issued to Casano and Masterson contain substantially all of the same terms as the warrants issued to Hillair. The fair market value of the warrants as of the date of issuance has been classified as liabilities and has been included as a debt discount of the convertible debentures described in Note 7. The fair value of the Next View and Another Investor warrants as of June 30, 2013 was \$57,924.

The change in fair value of the warrants of \$29,569 and \$22,618 is included in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The change in fair value of the warrants of \$186,261 and \$33,064 is included in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The significant assumptions which the Company used to measure the fair value of warrants at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

	2013	2012
Stock price	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.35
		2.84 - 5
Term	2.33 - 5 Years	Years
Volatility	50%	50%
Risk-free interest rate	0.36-1.41%	0.36 - 0.72%
	0.25-	0.25-
Exercise prices	\$ 0.4488	\$ 0.4488
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Delta	0.04 - 0.08	0.08

Up ratio	1.098 - 1.145	1.144
Down ratio	0.858 - 0.902	0.857
Up transition probability	0.500	0.500

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

10. Stock Options and Grants

2011 Plan – On July 27, 2011, in connection with the Merger, the Company obtained the written consent of holders of a majority of its outstanding common stock approving the 2011 Incentive Stock Plan (the “2011 Plan”). The 2011 Plan covers up to 8,000,000 shares of common stock, and all officers, directors, employees, consultants and advisors are eligible to be granted awards under the 2011 Plan. An incentive stock option may be granted under the 2011 Plan only to a person who, at the time of the grant, is an employee of the Company or its subsidiaries. The 2011 Plan expires on July 26, 2021, and is administered by the Company’s Board. As of June 30, 2013, there were 3,928 shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2011 Plan.

During 2012, the Company’s board of directors approved the issuance of up to an additional 2,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock in the form of restricted stock or options. These options generally have the same terms and conditions as those provided under the 2011 Plan, however, the authorization of these options is not subject to shareholder approval. The issuance of these options will be approved by the Company’s board of directors on a case-by-case basis. As of June 30, 2013, there were 106,071 shares of common stock available for issuance under this approval.

A summary of stock option activity as of June 30, 2013 and changes during the three months then ended are presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value Per Share	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Terms (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding – December 31, 2012	9,317,501	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.36		
Granted	572,500	0.08	0.41		
Exercised	-	-	-		
Cancelled	-	-	-		
Outstanding – June 30, 2013	<u>9,890,001</u>	<u>\$ 0.11</u>	<u>\$ 0.36</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>\$ 162,125</u>
Exercisable – December 31, 2012	4,973,333	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.30	8.97	\$ 359,600
Exercisable – June 30, 2013	<u>6,039,167</u>	<u>\$ 0.11</u>	<u>\$ 0.36</u>	<u>8.53</u>	<u>\$ 107,417</u>

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$95,823 and \$209,308, respectively, which is included in payroll and related expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

As of June 30, 2013, there was \$225,858 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested stock options, which will be expensed over a weighted average period of 0.7 years. The intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the fair value as of the balance sheet date and the exercise price of each of the outstanding stock options. The fair value at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was \$0.23 and \$0.30 per share, respectively, as determined by using a weighted value between the income approach method, the public company market multiple method, and a fair value method developed by the Company.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

10. Stock Options and Grants *(continued)*

During 2011, the Company executed a two year consulting agreement with a consultant, to act as a Senior Advisor of the Company. In consideration for the services to be performed under the agreement, the Company shall on the last business day of each month during the term, grant the consultant an option to purchase 10,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock with an exercise price equal to fair market value. One-third of the options vest upon the grant date, the second third vests on the first anniversary date of the grant date, and the remaining third vests on the second anniversary of the grant date. During the six months ending June 30, 2013, the consultant was granted options to purchase 60,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock with exercise prices ranging from \$0.16 to \$0.32 per share. These options were not granted under the 2011 Plan. The fair value of these options upon issuance amounted to \$9,456.

On March 14, 2013, under the 2011 Plan, three employees and directors of the Company were granted options to purchase 150,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock with an exercise price of \$0.43 per share. One-third of the options vest upon the grant date, the second third vests on the first anniversary date of the grant date, and the remaining third vests on the second anniversary of the grant date. The fair value of these options upon issuance amounted to \$11,310.

On March 14, 2013, seven employees and directors of the Company were granted options to purchase 362,500 shares of the Company's Common Stock with an exercise price of \$0.43 per share. These options were granted separate and apart from the 2011 Plan and were not granted from the shares available under the Company's 2011 Plan. One-third of the options vest upon the grant date, the second third vests on the first anniversary date of the grant date, and the remaining third vests on the second anniversary of the grant date. The fair value of these options upon issuance amounted to \$27,333.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

10. Stock Options and Grants (continued)

The fair value of the stock-based option awards granted during the six months ended June 30, 2013 were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

Stock price	\$ 0.23-0.24
Expected dividend yield	0.00%
Expected stock volatility	50%
Risk-free interest rate	0.88-2.52%
Expected life	5.5 - 10 years

Because the Company does not have significant historical data on employee exercise behavior, the Company uses the "Simplified Method" to calculate the expected life of the stock-based option awards. The simplified method is calculated by averaging the vesting period and contractual term of the options.

11. Commitments

Operating lease – The Company leases office space in New York City to conduct its business. The lease began in October 2011 and expires October 31, 2016, with rent escalations. Non-contingent rent increases are being amortized over the life of the lease on a straight line basis. The rental expense charged to operations for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 amounted to \$26,425 and \$28,217, respectively. The rental expense charged to operations for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 amounted to \$53,774 and \$56,434, respectively. Future minimum rental payments on this lease are as follows for the years ending December 31,:

2014	\$ 115,483
2015	121,312
2016	103,535
	<u>\$ 340,330</u>

12. Related Party Transactions

ConGlobal Industries, Inc. is a minority stockholder of the Company and provides containers and labor on domestic projects. The Company recognized Cost of Goods Sold of \$538,877 and \$277,276, for services ConGlobal Industries, Inc. rendered during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company recognized Cost of Goods Sold of \$877,054 and \$564,571, for services ConGlobal Industries, Inc. rendered during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$143,840 and \$62,844, respectively, of such expenses are included in related party accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

SG BLOCKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)

12. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The Lawrence Group is a minority stockholder of the Company and is a building design, development and project delivery firm. The Company recognized Cost of Goods Sold of \$27,629 and \$52,966 for services The Lawrence Group rendered during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$27,629 and \$37,233, respectively, of expenses were included in related party accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has accrued certain reimbursable expenses of owners of the Company. Such expenses amounted to \$2,779 for the year ended December 31, 2012, and are included in related party accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2012.

13. Cancellation of Trade Liabilities and Unpaid Interest

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized debt forgiveness income of \$0, \$8,294, \$0, and \$31,447 respectively, as shown on the accompanying statements of operations, which represents forgiveness of trade accounts payable resulting from settlement agreements with vendors.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Introduction and Certain Cautionary Statements

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of our operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes and schedules included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes included herein should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes for the year ended December 31, 2012, which were included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed below. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, intensified competition and/or operating problems in its operating business projects and their impact on revenues and profit margins or additional factors, and those discussed in Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, certain information presented below is based on unaudited financial information. There can be no assurance that there will not be changes to this information once audited financial information is available.

Organization

On July 27, 2011, the Company entered into the Merger Agreement (the "Merger Agreement") by and among CDSI Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("CDSI Merger Sub"), SG Building, Inc., a Delaware corporation (known as SG Blocks, Inc. prior to the Merger) ("SG Building"), and certain stockholders of SG Building. The Merger Agreement provided for the merger of CDSI Merger Sub with and into SG Building, with SG Building surviving the Merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Merger"). Upon consummation of the Merger on November 4, 2011, SG Building became the principal operating business of the Company and the Company was renamed SG Blocks, Inc. The Merger was a reverse merger that was accounted for as a recapitalization of SG Building, and accordingly SG Building was deemed to be the accounting acquirer.

The following summaries of the Merger and related transactions, the Merger Agreement and the other agreements entered into by the parties are qualified in their entirety by reference to the text of the applicable agreements.

On November 4, 2011, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, the Merger was consummated and CDSI Merger Sub was merged with and into SG Building, with SG Building surviving the Merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary, and only operating business of the Company. In connection with the Merger, (i) each of the 1,786,000 shares of SG Building common stock which were outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the Merger were exchanged for 20,185,185 shares of the Company's common stock and (ii) each of the 51,750 outstanding SG Building warrants were cancelled and substituted with Company warrants of a similar tenor to purchase an aggregate of 1,044,584 shares of the Company's common stock. Also, in connection with the Merger, 408,750 shares of the Company's common stock were issued for services related to the Merger.

The number of shares of common stock of the Company issued and outstanding immediately following the consummation of the Merger on November 4, 2011 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares
SG Building shares outstanding prior to the Merger	1,786,000
Share exchange ratio (20.1851851852 to 1)	20.1851851852
	<u>36,050,764</u>
SG Blocks shares outstanding prior to the Merger	3,269,992
Shares issued in connection with the Merger	408,750
	<u><u>39,729,506</u></u>

In connection with the Merger Agreement, the Company entered into an escrow agreement with former shareholders of SG Building in order to provide for any payment to which the Company may be entitled with respect to post-closing rights to indemnification under the Merger Agreement. Under the terms of the escrow agreement, the former stockholders of SG Building placed in escrow (with an independent escrow agent) a total of 817,500 shares of common stock received by them in the Merger. Such shares of common stock held in escrow were the Company's sole remedy for rights to indemnification under the Merger Agreement. No claims for indemnification were asserted by the Company within the escrow period, and accordingly the escrowed shares were released from escrow in April 2012.

General

SG Building, our wholly-owned subsidiary, offers the construction industry a safer, greener, faster, longer lasting and more economical alternative to conventional construction methods. SG Building redesigns, repurposes, and converts heavy-gauge steel cargo shipping containers into safe green building blocks for commercial, industrial, and residential building construction.

SG Building is a provider of code engineered cargo shipping containers that it modifies and delivers to meet the growing demand for safe and green construction. Rather than consuming new steel and lumber, SG Building capitalizes on the structural engineering and design parameters a shipping container must meet and repurposes them for use in building.

During 2011, the Company formed SG Blocks Sistema De Constucao Brasileiro LTDA. ("SG Brazil"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. As of June 30, 2013, SG Brazil is inactive.

Results of Operations

Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Loss from operations	(1,134,572)	(991,259)
Other income (expense)	(52,664)	60,492
Net Loss	<u>(1,187,236)</u>	<u>(930,767)</u>

Revenue

Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$2,577,788 compared to \$1,607,070 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. This increase of \$970,718 results mainly from an increase of revenue from project management jobs as well as a decrease in revenue from engineering jobs. Revenue recognized from project management jobs increased approximately \$1,494,000 and revenue recognized from engineering jobs decreased by approximately \$575,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012. During the six months ended June 30, 2013 the Company recognized revenue from 10 project management jobs compared to 6 project management jobs for the six months ended June 30, 2012. During the six months ended June 30, 2013 the Company recognized revenue from 2 engineering jobs compared to 6 engineering jobs for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

Cost of revenue increased by \$1,280,404 to \$2,568,282 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 from \$1,287,878 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The increase in cost of revenue results primarily from an increase of costs from project management jobs, a decrease in costs from engineering jobs and loss accruals of approximately \$44,000. Costs recognized from project management jobs increased approximately \$1,710,000 and costs recognized from engineering jobs decreased approximately \$488,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012. Gross profit decreased by \$309,686 to \$9,506 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$319,192 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. Gross profit percentage decreased to 0% for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to 20% for the six months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease results primarily from a change in gross profit percentage from project management jobs from 9% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 to (13)% for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The Company incurred gross loss from project management revenue during the six months ended June 30, 2013 due to losses recognized on five jobs totaling approximately \$218,000.

Payroll and Related Expense

Payroll and related expense for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$677,093 compared to \$714,890 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease was mainly caused by voluntary salary reductions from management and staff in an effort to reduce operating costs.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$466,985 compared to \$595,561 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease of \$128,576 results primarily from a decrease of approximately \$114,000 in professional fees for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease results from Company efforts to lower overhead costs.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$321,101 compared to \$4,087 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. This increase of \$317,014 results from accrued interest, amortization of debt discount on the Company's convertible debentures and amortization of debt issuance costs.

Other income (expense)

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, there was other income recognized from a cancellation of trade liabilities and accrued interest of \$31,447. Additionally during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 there was other income of \$268,357 and \$33,064, respectively, recognized due to a change in fair value of financial instruments.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Loss from operations	(657,347)	(496,108)
Other income (expense)	(122,423)	28,910
Net Loss	<u>(779,770)</u>	<u>(467,198)</u>

Revenue

Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$1,621,620 compared to \$1,083,055 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. This increase of \$538,565 results mainly from an increase of revenue from project management jobs and a decrease in revenue from engineering jobs. Revenue recognized from project management jobs increased approximately \$990,000 and revenue recognized from engineering jobs decreased approximately \$504,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. During the three months ended June 30, 2013 the Company recognized revenue from 9 project management jobs compared to 5 project management jobs for the three months ended June 30, 2012. During the three months ended June 30, 2013 the Company recognized revenue from 2 engineering jobs compared to 5 engineering jobs for the three months ended June 30, 2012.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

Cost of revenue increased by \$809,396 to \$1,667,368 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 from \$857,972 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The increase in cost of revenue results primarily from an increase of costs from project management jobs, a decrease in costs from engineering jobs and as loss accruals of approximately \$38,000. Costs recognized from project management jobs increased approximately \$1,151,000 and costs recognized from engineering jobs decreased approximately \$415,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. Gross profit (loss) decreased by \$270,831 to \$(45,748) for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$225,083 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. Gross profit percentage decreased to (3)% for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to 21% for the three months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease results primarily from a change in gross profit percentage from project management jobs from (2)% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 to (15)% for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The Company incurred gross loss from project management revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2013 due to losses recognized on six jobs totaling approximately \$222,000.

Payroll and Related Expense

Payroll and related expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$332,558 compared to \$387,417 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease was mainly caused by voluntary salary reductions from management and staff in an effort to reduce operating costs.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$279,041 compared to \$333,774 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease of \$54,733 results primarily from a decrease of approximately \$30,000 in professional fees for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease results from Company efforts to lower overhead costs.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$171,331 compared to \$2,043 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. This increase of \$169,288 results from accrued interest, amortization of debt discount on the Company's convertible debentures and amortization of debt issuance costs.

Other income (expense)

During the three months ended June 30, 2012, there was other income recognized from a cancellation of trade liabilities and accrued interest of \$8,294. Additionally during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 there was other income of \$48,862 and \$22,618, respectively, recognized due to a change in fair value of financial instruments.

Income Tax Provision

A 100% valuation allowance was provided against the deferred tax asset consisting of available net operating loss carry forwards and accordingly no income tax benefit was provided.

Impact of Inflation

The impact of inflation upon the Company's revenue and income/(loss) from continuing operations during each of the past two fiscal years has not been material to its financial position or results of operations for those years because the Company does not maintain any inventories whose costs are affected by inflation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since SG Building's inception in 2008, SG Building has generated losses from operations and the Company anticipates that it will continue to generate losses from operations for the foreseeable future. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company's stockholders' deficiency was approximately \$1,495,000 and \$516,000, respectively. The Company's net loss from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$1,187,236. Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,138,963 for the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Through June 30, 2013, the Company has incurred an accumulated deficiency since inception of \$8,224,012. At June 30, 2013, the Company had a cash balance of \$545,288. At August 14, 2013, the Company had a cash balance of approximately \$548,000.

Since the Company's inception, it has generated revenues from SG Block sales, engineering services, and project management.

The Company expects that through the next 10 to 16 months, the capital requirements to fund the Company's growth and to cover the operating costs of a public company will consume substantially all of the cash flows that it expects to generate from its operations, as well as from the proceeds of intended issuances of debt and equity securities. The Company further believes that during this period, while the Company is focusing on the growth and expansion of its business, the gross profit that it expects to generate from operations will not generate sufficient funds to cover these anticipated operating costs. Accordingly, the Company requires external funding to sustain operations and to follow through on the execution of its business plan. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's plans will materialize and/or that the Company will be successful in funding estimated cash shortfalls through additional debt or equity capital and through the cash generated by the Company's operations. Given these conditions, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon it being able to secure an adequate amount of debt or equity capital to enable it to meet its cash requirements. In addition, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses and complications frequently encountered by entrants into established markets, the competitive environment in which the Company operates and the current capital raising environment.

Since inception, the Company's operations have primarily been funded through proceeds from equity and debt financings and sales activity. Although management believes that the Company has access to capital resources, there are currently no commitments in place for new financing at this time, and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain funds on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company raised \$850,000 in net new funds through the issuance of convertible debentures.

With respect to the debentures sold in 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013, at any time after such issuance until the debentures are no longer outstanding, the debentures are convertible, in whole or in part, into shares of Common Stock of the Company at the option of the holder, subject to certain conversion limitations set forth in the Debenture. The initial conversion price for the Debenture is \$0.43 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events, as set forth in the Debenture. The Company shall pay interest on the outstanding principal amount of the Debenture that has not been converted, at the rate of 8% per annum, payable quarterly on July 1, October 1, January 1 and April 1, beginning on July 1, 2013. Interest is payable in cash or at the Company's option in shares of Common Stock, provided certain conditions are met, as described in the debenture. On each of April 1, 2014, July 1, 2014, July 15, 2014 and October 15, 2014, the Company is obligated to redeem \$756,000, \$756,000, \$280,000 and \$280,000, respectively, (plus accrued but unpaid interest, liquidated damages and any other amounts then owing in respect of the Debenture) (the "Periodic Redemption Amount"). In lieu of a cash redemption and subject to the Company meeting certain equity conditions described in the Debenture, the Company may elect to pay the Periodic Redemption Amount in Common Stock based on a conversion price equal to the lesser of (a) \$0.43 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events, and (b) 90% of the average of the volume weighted average price for the 20 consecutive trading days prior to the applicable redemption date, provided that the conversion price shall be equal to at least a \$0.01 discount to the volume weighted average price for the trading day that is immediately prior to the applicable redemption date. Upon any Event of Default (as defined in the Debenture), the outstanding principal amount of the Debenture, plus liquidated damages, interest, a premium of 30% and other amounts owing in respect thereof, shall become, at the holder's election, immediately due and payable in cash. Commencing five days after the occurrence of any Event of Default, the interest rate on the Debenture shall accrue at an interest rate equal to the lesser of 18% per annum or the maximum rate permitted under applicable law.

The Company intends to raise additional funds during the remainder of 2013 through a private placement of its common stock as well as additional issuances of convertible debentures. The additional capital would be used to fund the Company's operations, including the costs that it expects to incur as a public company. The current level of cash and operating margins is not enough to cover the existing fixed and variable obligations of the Company, so increased revenue performance and the addition of capital through issuances of securities are critical to the Company's success. Should the Company not be able to raise additional capital through a private placement or some other financing source, the Company would take one or more of the following actions to conserve cash: reduction in employee headcount, reduction in base salaries to senior executives and employees, and other cost reduction measures. Assuming that the Company is successful in its growth plans and development efforts, the Company believes that it will be able to raise additional funds through sales of its stock. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise such additional funds on acceptable terms, if at all.

These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should it be unable to continue as a going concern.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements other than operating leases to which SG Building is a party.

In the ordinary course of business, SG Building enters into agreements with third parties that include indemnification provisions which, in its judgment, are normal and customary for companies in its industry sector. These agreements are typically with consultants and certain vendors. Pursuant to these agreements, SG Building generally agrees to indemnify, hold harmless, and reimburse indemnified parties for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified parties with respect to actions taken or omitted by SG Building. The maximum potential amount of future payments SG Building could be required to make under these indemnification provisions is unlimited. SG Building has not incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification provisions. As a result, the estimated fair value of liabilities relating to these provisions is minimal. Accordingly, the Company has no liabilities recorded for these provisions as of June 30, 2013.

Critical Accounting Policies and New Accounting Pronouncements

Critical Accounting Policies

Our condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”), which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and on other factors that management believes to be reasonable. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Critical accounting policies represent the areas where more significant judgments and estimates are used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements. A discussion of such critical accounting policies, which include share-based payments, derivative instruments, and revenue recognition can be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. There have been no material changes to the policies noted above as of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2013.

Related Party Transactions

ConGlobal Industries, Inc. is a minority stockholder of the Company and provides containers and labor on domestic projects. The Company recognized Cost of Goods Sold of \$538,877 and \$277,276, for services ConGlobal Industries, Inc. rendered during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company recognized Cost of Goods Sold of \$877,054 and \$564,571, for services ConGlobal Industries, Inc. rendered during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$143,840 and \$62,844, respectively, of such expenses are included in related party accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Lawrence Group is a minority stockholder of the Company and is a building design, development and project delivery firm. The Company recognized Cost of Goods Sold of \$27,629 and \$52,966 for services The Lawrence Group rendered during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$27,629 and \$37,233, respectively, of expenses were included in related party accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has accrued certain reimbursable expenses of owners of the Company. Such expenses amounted to \$2,779 for the year ended December 31, 2012, and are included in related party accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Transactions with Vector

On March 26, 2009, the Company entered into a \$50,000 Revolving Credit Promissory Note (the "Revolver") with Vector, the Company's pre-Merger principal stockholder, due December 31, 2012. During 2012, the Revolver was extended for a year, with a maturity date of December 31, 2013. The loan bears interest at 11% per year. On January 26, 2011, the Company and Vector entered into an amendment to the Revolver increasing the amount that it may borrow thereunder from \$50,000 to \$100,000. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the Revolver had \$73,500 of principal and \$24,504 and \$20,439, respectively, of interest outstanding.

Transactions with Ladenburg

During the first quarter of 2012, the Company engaged Ladenburg as its placement agent to conduct a best efforts private placement of the Company's common stock at a valuation of \$0.35 per share (the 2012 Private Placement). In connection with the 2012 Private Placement, Ladenburg has and will receive compensation based on the following components: (a) a cash commission equal to 6% of the aggregate purchase price of the shares sold to all investors at each closing (or a lesser percentage with respect to certain investors, as agreed upon between the Ladenburg and the Company) and will be issued a five-year warrant to purchase shares of Common Stock of the Company equal to nine percent (9%) of the total number of shares sold to all investors at such closing (or a lesser percentage in the event certain investors invest, as agreed upon between Ladenburg and the Company), (b) the shares of Common Stock underlying the warrants issued to the Ladenburg will have the same registration rights as the investors with respect to their shares and (c) at the initial closing, the Company reimbursed Ladenburg for its reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the offering.

On March 28, 2012, we received net proceeds of \$433,608 from the 2012 Private Placement. On May 23, 2012, we received additional net proceeds of \$208,575 from the 2012 Private Placement.

Mr. Lampen is the president and chief executive officer of Ladenburg's parent company. Additionally, Vector beneficially owns approximately 8% of the Ladenburg Thalmann Financial Services Inc., the parent company and sole owner of Ladenburg.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Management, with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Evaluation Date"). Based upon that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Notwithstanding the conclusion that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report, the Principal Executive Officer and the Principal Financial Officer believe that the condensed consolidated financial statements and other information contained in this Quarterly Report present fairly, in all material respects, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

In connection with the audit of our fiscal 2012 consolidated financial statements, our independent auditors identified certain significant deficiencies that together constitute a material weakness in our disclosure controls and procedures. These significant deficiencies primarily relate to our (i) difficulty in generating data in a form and format that facilitates the timely analysis of information needed to produce accurate financial reports, (ii) difficulty in applying complex accounting and financial reporting and disclosure rules required under GAAP and the SEC reporting regulations, and (iii) limited segregation of duties. These significant deficiencies together constitute a material weakness in our disclosure controls and procedures.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we have taken certain steps in an effort to correct these material weaknesses, including retaining the Chief Financial Officer who has significant experience with publicly-held companies. Although this is an important step towards improving the application of complex accounting principles, the preparation of financial reports and the segregation of duties, additional time is still required to fully implement additional internal controls procedures and test their operating effectiveness before we can definitively conclude that we have remediated our deficiencies. Because these remediation steps have not yet been completed, we have performed additional analyses and other procedures to ensure that our consolidated financial statements contained in this Quarterly Report were prepared in accordance with GAAP and applicable SEC regulations.

We believe that our weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls relate in part to the fact that prior to the Merger, SG Building was a small, privately-held company and was not subject to public company disclosure requirements, including the requirement to report on internal control over financial reporting in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Item 308 of Regulation S-K. Our internal controls are still in a state of transition as we work diligently to integrate and assimilate all of our operations and work to remedy the significant deficiencies that together constitute a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Notwithstanding our remedial actions and integration of our financial reporting systems following the Merger, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the second quarter of 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before making an investment decision. If any of the following risks or uncertainties occur, our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results could be materially adversely affected, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. In assessing the risks described below, you should also refer to the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and schedules, before deciding to purchase any shares of our common stock.

In addition to the risk factors below and other information set forth in this Quarterly Report, you should carefully consider the risk factors previously disclosed in "Item 1A, To Part II" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. There were no material changes from these risk factors during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Risks Relating to the Company

If we are not successful in our efforts to increase sales or raise capital, we will experience a shortfall in cash over the next twelve months and our ability to raise capital may be limited.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, SG Building, our wholly-owned subsidiary, had cash and cash equivalents of \$545,288 and \$868,067, respectively. However, over the six months ended June 30, 2013 and fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, we had a net loss of \$1,187,236 and \$1,766,025, respectively. We incurred additional losses during the quarter ending September 30, 2013. If we are not successful with our marketing efforts to increase sales, we will experience a shortfall in cash over the next twelve months. If necessary, we will implement a plan to fund such a deficit which could include, among other things, reducing operating expenses in an amount sufficient to operate the business for a reasonable period of time. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we received \$850,000 from the issuance of convertible debentures. We may also seek to obtain debt or additional equity financing to address any shortfalls in our cash. The type, timing and terms of the financing we may select will depend on, among other things, our cash needs, the availability of other financing sources and prevailing conditions in the financial markets. However, there can be no assurance that we would be able to secure additional funds if needed and that if such funds are available, whether the terms or conditions would be acceptable to us. In such case, the further reduction in operating expenses might need to be substantial in order for us to ensure enough liquidity to sustain our operations. It will also be difficult for us to make any acquisitions unless we can raise additional capital. Any financing would be dilutive to our stockholders.

The Company has identified cost reduction measures which when implemented would result in a reduction in employee headcount, reduction in base salaries to senior executives and employees, and other cost savings measures. These actions have been implemented and have begun to result in annual cost savings.

We have incurred net losses in certain prior periods and there can be no assurance that we will generate income in the future.

Our ability to achieve profitability will depend upon our ability to generate and sustain substantially increased revenues. We may incur operating losses in the future as we execute our growth strategy. We intend to make significant expenditures related to marketing, expansion of our website, hiring of additional personnel, and development of our technology and infrastructure. Although SG Building generated revenue from operations during the six months ended June 30 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012, it has incurred net losses of \$1,187,236 and \$1,766,025, respectively, during such periods. The likelihood that we will generate net income in the future must be considered in light of the difficulties facing the construction and construction management industries as a whole, economic conditions, the competitive environment in which we operate and the other risks and uncertainties discussed in this Quarterly Report. Our operating results for future periods are subject to numerous uncertainties, and it may not achieve sufficient revenues to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon securing additional capital.

The Company expects that through the next 10 to 16 months, the capital requirements to fund the Company's growth and to cover the operating costs of a public company will consume substantially all of the cash flows that it expects to generate from its operations, as well as from the proceeds of intended issuances of debt and equity securities. The Company further believes that during this period, while the Company is focusing on the growth and expansion of its business, the gross profit that it expects to generate from operations will not generate sufficient funds to cover these anticipated operating costs. Accordingly, the Company requires external funding to sustain operations and to follow through on the execution of its business plan. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's plans will materialize and/or that the Company will be successful in funding estimated cash shortfalls through additional debt or equity capital and through the cash generated by the Company's operations. Given these conditions, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon it being able to secure an adequate amount of debt or equity capital to enable it to meet its cash requirements. In addition, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses and complications frequently encountered by entrants into established markets, the competitive environment in which the Company operates and the current capital raising environment.

The exercise of outstanding warrants and options will dilute the percentage ownership of then-existing stockholders.

As of July 30, 2013, there are outstanding Warrants to purchase 6,119,864 shares of common stock and options to purchase 9,900,001 shares of common stock. Options to purchase 7,996,072 shares were granted under our 2011 Incentive Stock Plan. We also have outstanding convertible debt which is initially convertible into 4,818,605 shares of the Company's common stock. However, the terms of the convertible debentures provide that under certain circumstances the number of shares issuable upon the conversion of the debentures can be increased based on the market price of the Company's common stock at the time of conversion. Accordingly, if the price of the common stock is significantly below \$0.43 per share, the number of shares the convertible debt is convertible into could be significantly higher than 4,818,605 shares. The exercise of such outstanding warrants and options or the conversion into common stock of our convertible debt would dilute the then-existing stockholders' percentage ownership of the Company's stock, and any sales in the public market of common stock underlying such securities could adversely affect prevailing market prices for the common stock. Moreover, the terms upon which the Company would be able to obtain additional equity capital could be adversely affected since the holders of such securities can be expected to exercise or convert them at a time when the Company would, in all likelihood, be able to obtain any needed capital on terms more favorable to the Company than those provided by such securities.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

In April 2013 the Company issued and sold an aggregate of: (a) \$560,000 in 8% Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Debentures due October 15, 2014, for a subscription amount of \$500,000, and (b) a Common Stock purchase warrant to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,302,326 shares of the Company's Common Stock. Except for the original issue date, due date and initial exercise date, the debentures and warrants have the same terms and conditions as the Hillair debentures and warrants described in Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report. The proceeds from this issuance will be used to support the Company's business growth and for general working capital requirements. The issuances of these warrants was exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act, pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof, because the transaction did not involve a public offering.

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company issued the following options to purchase the Company's common stock to consultants, directors, officers and employees of the Company:

Recipient	Date	Exercise Price	Amount
Edmund P. Giambastiani, Jr. - Consultant	04/30/2013	\$ 0.19	10,000
	05/31/2013	\$ 0.32	10,000
	06/28/2013	\$ 0.21	10,000
TOTAL			30,000

Options to purchase 30,000 shares of the Company's common stock were awarded by approval of the Company's board of directors. One third of the options vest upon grant, the second third vests on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining third vests on the second anniversary of the grant date. These options generally have the same terms and conditions as provided under the 2011 Incentive Stock Plan (See Note 10). The aggregate number of such options granted to consultants is 30,000 options. The issuance of such options was exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act, pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof, because the transaction did not involve a public offering.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Mr. Wasserman served as Chief Financial officer of ContinuityX Solutions, Inc. ("Continuity") from August 16, 2012 to February 7, 2013. Mr. Wasserman is now being sued by certain of Continuity's lenders alleging negligent misrepresentation to those lenders in connection with information provided to the lenders from Mr. Wasserman and Continuity. Mr. Wasserman believes the allegations are without merit and Mr. Wasserman plans to vigorously defend himself against the lawsuit.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 4.1 Form of 8% Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Debenture due October 15, 2014. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2013.
- 4.2 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2013.
- 10.1 Form of Addendum to Securities Purchase Agreement, dated April 15, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2013.
- 10.2 Form of Addendum Security Agreement dated April 15, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2013.
- 31.2+ Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2+ Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1+ Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS#+ XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH#+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL#+XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF#+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB#+XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE#+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

+ **Transmitted herewith.**

This exhibit will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78r), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Such exhibit will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or Securities Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SG BLOCKS, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: August 14, 2013

By: /s/ Brian Wasserman
Brian Wasserman
Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal
Financial and Chief Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul M. Galvin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of SG Blocks, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

August 14, 2013

/s/ Paul M. Galvin

Name: Paul M. Galvin

Title: Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Brian Wasserman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of SG Blocks, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

August 14, 2013

s/ Brian Wasserman

Name: Brian Wasserman

Title: Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the quarterly report of SG Blocks, Inc., (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Paul M. Galvin, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and I, Brian Wasserman, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

August 14, 2013

/s/ Paul M. Galvin
Name: Paul M. Galvin
Title: Chief Executive Officer

August 14, 2013

s/ Brian Wasserman
Name: Brian Wasserman
Title: Chief Financial Officer

This certification accompanies each Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.